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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF
Andrew Jackson
To the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune, in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered: and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial. My public life has been a long one, and I cannot hope that it has, at all times, been free from errors. But I have the consolation of knowing that, if mistakes have been committed, they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve; and, at the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy, in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have, in any degree, contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me, and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come, when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns; but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me; and will, at least, see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate, in this favored land, the blessings of liberty and equal laws.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period, the spirit in which they waged war against each other, and our intimate commercial connexions with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and, at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is every thing to encourage us; and if you are true to yourselves, nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The states which had so long been retarded in their improvement, by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them, are at length relieved from the evil; and this unhappy race—the original dwellers in our land—are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization, and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation, and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness, and I take pleasure in saying, that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted, by friendly discussion, and the mutual desire to be just; and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and, I trust, a temporary exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character—our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he so speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north*, and the *north* against the *south*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics;—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of state pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other states are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty states, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any state or states can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the U. States, argument will soon make them sensible of their errors; and, when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases my be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of the government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and, with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people: in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several states bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every state should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other states; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several states must frequently differ from one another in important particulars, and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and, therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States.—But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free Government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions, the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice, to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be state or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated Government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests: and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal government so liable to abuse is the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and, as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity, which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find that there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effect of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agriculturing and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up, in various quarters, to squander the money, and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed, when the Executive Department of the Government, by its veto, endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice, and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people, when the subject was brought before them, sustained the course of the Executive; and this plan of unconstitutional expenditure for the purpose of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and the large accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced, and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue, and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government, is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff, and to produce an overflowing treasury, are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments, desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it, to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expendi-

ture, for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government cannot be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States, by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government, and annually divided among the states. And if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the states should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican Government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will, before long, find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff, in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Goverment cannot collect a surplus for such purposes, without violating the principles of the constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people, from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the states, where it is to be disposed of by leading state politicians who have friends to favor, and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue, or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution; and if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several states upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted, by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when these issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given; suddenly curtail their issues; and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks by this means save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country. But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependants on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of our Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited, in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. The frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all other nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry, in peace, is the source of our wealth; and their bravery, in war, has covered us with glory; and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone, of the paper currency, as sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, and, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest, and although, in the present state of the currency these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society; yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress, it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the Federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country.—From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready, at all times, to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went, also, that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities, who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business; and who are, therefore, obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill advised legislation which established this great monopoly was, to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependants, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organizing this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward, upon any occasion, its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the monied power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence, in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavour to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and state interests and state pride, they will endeavour to establish, in the different states, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges, sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the state in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and labouring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the state monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the state and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of states can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communication with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favour, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different states, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your states, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the hall of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ontimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and perseveringexertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverence. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is unquestionably our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honorable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of sea coast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence.

It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object: but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you, my fellow citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavoured to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honoured me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corrupton, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favoured land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favours he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the National Intelligencer.

RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

The second session of the Twenty-fourth Congress has closed. Both Houses contained an admitted and strong majority of friends of the Administration, and the complaint, or the excuse, of last year, that at least in one branch the composition of the committees was unfavorable to the success of Administration measures, has had no foundation. The committees were all framed with undeviating regard to the strictest injunctions of party discipline.

With such majorities, and with committees so composed, *what has Congress done at this session?*

In more than thirty years of acquaintance with Congress, we have never known a session so barren in valuable results. With great difficulty, and at the very last moment most (but not all) of the common appropriation bills, it is true, were got through. So that the machinery of Government will go on. And this short sentence describes almost the whole of the actual doings of the session, if we except the bill for increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court by adding two members to that body.

Congress has not reduced the revenue, the leading object presented to its consideration in the President's message at the opening of the session. It has not reduced the duties on importations; nor has it restrained the sales of the public lands.

The Treasury Order (the Specie Circular) of July 11th, 1836, so much, so universally, and so justly complained of, is not rescinded, repealed, or superseded. Both Houses, it is true, by very large majorities, passed an act, rescinding and superseding this obnoxious order; but the President neither approved it nor negatived it. He put it in his pocket. It was presented to him some days before the adjournment; but these days not being ten, he had a right as he construes the Constitution, to do neither one thing nor another. He did not even inform the Senate, with whom the bill originated, that he had not time to consider the bill. He had, doubtless, abundant time; but, as the bill had passed both Houses by more than two-thirds of each, he probably foresaw, that if he returned the bill, with his objections, it would still be passed by the constitutional majority, and so become a law, without his consent. He chose, therefore, to hold it back from all further proceeding or action of Congress, and in that way to defeat it. We hold this to be the most exceptionable of all the modes of exercising the veto power, because it is the least responsible, and because it deprives Congress of an opportunity of exercising its constitutional authority of passing a law by the votes of two-thirds of each House, without the consent, or against the will, of the Presi-

dent. On this occasion, the strongly expressed, undoubted, and notorious will of much more than two thirds of both Houses has been knowingly and intentionally disregarded. The will of one man has triumphed over the will of the people.—This is the unquestionable and unquestioned *fact*; and we leave *commentary* to others, or to another occasion.

In speaking of the measures which have failed, we must not be understood, in all cases, as manifesting our approbation of the measures themselves. We only say that, with all its majorities, and all its power, the Administration has failed, completely failed, to fulfil the purposes which it undertook to accomplish.—It has found itself just able, and only just able, and that indeed not without the help of the Opposition, to keep the Government along. If that Opposition had been less patriotic, if it had sought to create embarrassment, if it had either withdrawn or voted against measures, we see nothing but that Government must have come to a full stop.

The Forufication bill has been lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. We do not mean Mr. Benton's bill for new works; that never breathed a breath (some people think it did not deserve breathing-time) after it reached the House of Representatives. But we speak of the common, annual appropriation for works already begun, and now in progress. This appropriation has failed, by the disagreement of the Administration House of Representatives and Administration Senate, on the subject of the *distribution of the Treasury surplus*, a measure which was connected with the bill making this appropriation; so that all the works, where prior appropriations are exhausted, must wait the provisions of the next Congress. And this leads us to say that, while Congress has adopted no measure to reduce income, it has refused to make distribution of a large and clearly ascertained surplus; we say as certained, because, as was urged in both Houses, it is now as obvious that there will be a surplus next January, as it was, on the 24 of July last, when the late act passed, that there would be a surplus the 1st of January of this year. The Land bill not passing, the bill for reducing duties not passing, another surplus is a thing of course. It may not be as large as last January, but we regard it as being equally certain. This surplus, Congress refuses to deposite with the States. It ordains, on the contrary, in effect, that it remain with the deposite banks. The House of Representatives insisted on distribution, if there should be a surplus, and would not yield the point; the Administration Senators refused to assent to distribution, let the surplus be what it might. The final vote in the Senate against it was 27 to 23. So the Fortification bill, Distribution section and all, was added to the list of lost measures.

The commercial community earnestly desired the passage of the bill anticipating the payment of the remaining instalments expected soon to be received at the Treasury under the treaties with France and Naples. At the present moment such a measure was looked for as one that would afford considerable relief to the pressure for money. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the House.

Then the bill for restoring the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York—a measure of obvious justice to individuals, and, from its extent and importance, deserving to be regarded as a public measure—passed the Senate also, but partook of the fate of so many of its companions, and failed in the House.

The retaining this money in the Treasury we are compelled to regard as a harsh and cruel exaction. We know no justification, hardly any plausible apology, for it; and while we speak of the restoration of these duties as one act of justice, we cannot but refer to another, and that is, the claims of our citizens for French spoliations before 1800. These two claims of justice, absolute justice, as we consider them, would have absorbed ten millions of the money of an overflowing Treasury. When will Governments learn that *justice* is the first and greatest element of all true public policy?

Among the other bills of a public nature which *passed the Senate* (and failed in the House of Representatives) was the bill for increasing the Military Establishment of the United States. Though this was a measure upon which there is a great diversity of opinion, it must be confessed to have been defeated by other circumstances than the hostility of the House to it.

The whole number of the Senate bills not acted upon by the House was about *one hundred and twenty*; amongst which, as of the greatest general interest, we may instance, from an examination of the files of bills, those authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof; to revive and continue in force the act "to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war;" to provide for the erection and repair of custom-houses, (at Philadelphia and New Orleans;) to authorize the Ohio Rail Road Company to locate a road through the public lands; to give effect to the 8th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; to provide for the legal adjudication of the Bastrop, Maison Rouge, and other grants in Louisiana and Arkansas; the bill in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States; a bill to authorize the President of the United States to furnish certain ordnance to the several States; the bill to rebuild the General Post Office Building, and for other purposes; the bill to provide for the transportation of the mails upon rail-roads, &c.

As one effect of the loose mode of doing business in Congress, we cannot but regret that among the lost bills is almost every bill sent by the Senate, for objects within the territories of Florida and Wisconsin; which unkindness to these younger children of our Union we the more regret on account of the worthy delegates from these Territories, whose estimable characters, and indefatigable exertions in getting them through the Senate, deserved better treatment from the House in which they sit. Nor less, certainly, do we regret that the liberal and enlightened intentions of the Senate to erect a Hospital in this city, and to establish a Criminal Court in this District, shared the same fate as the Territorial bills.

Of the private bills, not acted on, the number is large, we believe, beyond all former example. The number reported in the House of Representatives and never acted upon in any manner, amounted to several hundred.

Such are the results of the session, as we hastily gather them.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The schooner Polly, Captain Felker, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville. We learn from Capt. F. that General Jesup had sent to Garey's Ferry for 400 horses to renew the campaign, the Chiefs having not come in according to agreement, and that steamer Forrester had been despatched to Savannah on Sunday last.

We learn also by a passenger in the schr. S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, that intelligence had been received at that place, stating that hostilities were to have commenced on Saturday last, 25th ult

We further learn from Captain Southwick, of the schr S. S Mills, that two of General Hernandez's negroes that were captured about 12 months ago by the Indians, had made their escape and arrived at St. Augustine on Saturday last 25th ult. who state that about 400 Indian warriors were concentrated near Pilatkekahah of Philip's gang, and that Abraham had gone in to General Jesup and given himself up, where he intended to remain, and there were a large number of Indians about Musquito.

In addition to the above, we have received the following from our correspondent at St. Augustine.

Herald Office,
St Augustine, Feb 27, 1837

THE WAR NOT ENDED YET!

On Saturday night last, information was received from General Jesup's Camp at Dade's Battle Ground, and we regret to state, that it is far from cheering. It is stated, that the Indians have held no talk, nor have the chiefs returned as they agreed to. General Jesup was to wait until Saturday, when he would re commence hostilities. About one hundred Indians had been in the Camp, and Abram and others were allowed free ingress and egress.

On Saturday night last, General Hernandez's two negroes Aleck and Stephen who were taken by the Indians in May last, returned, having effected their escape on horseback. We have not seen them, but we learn that they state that there is a great deal of dissention in the nation. The Chiefs are willing to give up, but the young warriors are averse to it; that they have plenty of ammunition; that Philip's tribe at Top-koliky have not been disturbed, and that they have a force of more than 400 fighting men! That in the attack upon the breast work at Lake Monroe they lost one killed and three wounded, and that the party did not know of the armistice. A report prevails among them that General Jesup in holding out the offer of a talk, intends to get them, hand cuff them, and ship them off, and this has prevented their attending. Many of them are now going South with their families. These negroes are to be examined in relation to the correspondence which has been carried on with the Negroes in town, and much interesting information is expected to be obtained from them. They are in prison

Charleston Courier.

Cheap Living.—Flour is now selling at this place at $20 per barrel; Corn at $1 50 and $2 per bushel; Bacon 20 and 25 cents per pound; Chickens at 25 cents eac : Eggs at 25 cents per dozen, and you have to ride a day at that, to get enough of either the latter for one dinner, and to cap the climax, good men are obliged to sell notes due on the best men in the county at 25 and 30 per cent. discount to raise the wind to buy the above articles at the above moderate prices, so great is the scarcity of money: but we can bear these afflictions, for they will all certainly be removed as soon as our Cahaba Rail Road is constructed, and the construction is *occasionally talked of*.—So says the Alabama Mercury, poublished in Marion.

Spurious American dollars are circulating in large quantities in Lower Canada.

A volcanic eruption occurred on the island of Guadaloupe on the 3d of December.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 17.

General Jackson left the city of Washington on the 7th inst. for the Hermitage. His health was visibly improving, and hopes were entertained that he would be perfectly restored; but he was still so feeble that President Van Buren directed the Surgeon General of the army to accompany him to Wheeling, Va. there to be relieved, in case the health of the Ex President shall be such as to allow it, by some officer of the Medical Department, who will attend him from that place to his residence. The President concludes the order in the following words:

"In giving this order, the President feels assured that this mark of attention to the venerable soldier, patriot and statesman, now retiring, in infirm health, from the cares of office to the repose of private life, will be as grateful to the feelings of the American People, as it appears to the President to be suitable in itself."

Departure of Ex President Jackson, from Washington.

General Jackson (says the Globe of Wednesday,) left this city yesterday for the Hermitage. His health has visibly mended since relieved from the cares of his late station; and we have now great hope that his recovery will be perfect, and that he will enjoy many years of health and happiness in the midst of the agricultural occupations of which he is so fond. The mild and genial climate of Tennessee, on every visit, has acted as a restorative to his constitution, worn down at Washington by the fatigues of his sedentary and excessively laborious occupation.

The General exhibited an alacrity and gaiety of spirit, on taking his departure, which he has not evinced before, since his sickness. Relieved from the cares of state, with all his preparations made for his return homeward, he could not but feel buoyant and happy in finding himself stout enough to undertake his journey, with the prospect of enjoying some years with his beloved little family around him at the Hermitage. During some part of the winter, he did not expect ever to revisit Tennessee but as a corpse He now felt that Providence had willed it otherwise, and so cheerful was his spirit, that it could not catch the melancholy contagion of his friends around, who were oppressed with the thought of parting with him. He told one merry story after another, rallied his friends, and, on proposing a match to a bachelor of his Cabinet, whose eyes were filled with tears, told him that it was his habit to take care of his friends.

What he said as a joke, one at least of those present will ever remember with filial gratitude as a truth.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of War.

George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Henry Wheaton to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his majesty the King of Prussia.

William H. Haywood, of North Carolina, to be Charge d'Affaires to the King of Belgium

Alcee La Branche, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

William W. Chew, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Heman Lowry to be Marshall for the District of Vermont.

Abraham Van Buren to be Secretary under the 6th section of the act to reorganize the General Land Office, approved the 4th day of July, 1836.

John Bell to be Surveyor of Public Lands acquired by the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians.

Officers of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

David Bradford to be Superintendent.
William P. Hort to be Assayer.
James B. Rogers to be Melter and Refiner.
Rufus Tyler to be Coiner.

Of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the state of North Carolina.

J. H. Gibbon to be Assayer.
John R. Bolton to be Coiner.

Of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the state of Georgia.

Joseph W. Farnum to be Assayer.
David H. Mason to be Coiner.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following act for the settlement of the claims of the United States against the Bank of the United States, was passed without objection by both houses of Congress, near the close of its session, and has been approved by the President of the United States. The passage of this act is of the more importance because it puts down some of the unfounded charges which have been made against the Bank. It *directs* a settlement on the terms proposed *by* the Bank; it recognizes the charter granted by Pennsylvania; and it endorses the *credit* of that institution, by trusting it to the amount of *eight millions of dollars*.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States under the Pennsylvania charter in their memorial to Congress, presented at the present session, for the payment to the United States of the capital stock owned by them in the late Bank of the United States, and the final adjustment and settlement of the claims connected with or arising out of the same, and to take such obligations for the payment of the several instalments in said proposed terms of settlement mentioned as he may think proper. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect in any way the question between the General Government of the U States and the Bank of the United States respecting the claim for damages on account of the protest of the Bill of Exchange drawn on the French Government."

The President of the United States in his message to Congress in December last, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, charge the Bank of the United States with wrongfully withholding payment to the government for its proportion of stock. In consequence of this the Bank submitted a memorial to Congress, in which the falsity of the charge was conclusively shown by the facts of the case. It was in consequence of the representations set forth in this memorial, that the act above quoted was passed. The memorial concludes with the following:

"The Board of Directors will now make one final offer to settle, and they make it directly to your honorable bodies, so as to avert the hazard of any further mediation. They learn from the printed report of the Secretary, that the commissioners would have recommended the following terms of settlement:

To value each share of the stock at $115 58, and receive payment for it by equal instalments, payable in September 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, with six per cent. interest until paid.

The Board of Directors agree, at once, to those terms, and are ready to carry them into execution.

They do not stop to inquire whether this be not too much. They prefer that it should be too much. They will never differ with Congress about mere sums of money, and are especially anxious to terminate their connexion with the Government in a manner satisfactory to all parties."

Texas.—This beautiful country now ranks as one of the nations of the earth; Congress having in effect, although not literally, recognised her independence: the Senate, by a formal vote on the question, and the House of Representatives, by voting an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Representative of this Government to the new Republic. On Friday night last, (the 3d inst.) Mr. Labranche, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, was nominated to the Senate as Charge d'Affaires to Texas, which nomination was confirmed on Tuesday the 7th inst. *Pet. Con.*

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday last, whilst the friends of the Administration in this place were firing a salute in honor of the Inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, a premature discharge of the cannon took place, by which Mr. Williamson, brick-mason, had both his hands blown off, and other persons were slightly injured. It was found necessary to amputate both the arms of Mr. Williamson, near the elbow, which operations were successfully performed, and we understand he is likely to recover. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn that the stockholders of this institution have accepted the amendment to their Charter, made by the last Legislature, which increases its Capital $700.000. Books of subscription for the four thousand shares allowed to individuals, are to be opened on the 6th of April next. *Register.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—Col. John D. Jones of Wilmington, has been elected President of the Bank of Cape Fear, in place of Gen. James Owen, who has accepted the appointment of President of the Wilmington Rail Road Company.

We are authorized to state that Balie Peyton, one of the Representatives in Congress from the state of Tennessee, declines to be considered a candidate for the next Congress. *Nat. Int.*

The rogues and pickpockets were actively engaged during the whole time of the Inauguration, and the dense throng collected to witness the ceremony afforded them a good opportunity. We saw one gentleman from the country who had his pocket-book cut out of his pocket, containing a large amount of cash, and we have heard of sundry other such cases. *Metropolitan.*

Fire in New York.—An extensive fire occurred in New York, on the night of the 2d inst. It was discovered about 9 o'clock, and originated in the cellar of the large six story brick store, No. 177, Water street, occupied by Pollen & Colgate, as a dye, paint, oil and glass establishment, and one of the most extensive in the city. The whole house was destroyed, and nothing saved, from the combustible nature of the contents. Several other buildings were also destroyed. The Express says:—"From all the information we have obtained, the amount of the property destroyed will not fall much short of $300,000."

A destructive fire took place at Norfolk, early on Friday morning last. It broke out in a brick building adjoining the large four story house T. Reilly, esq. at the S. E. corner of Market square, occupied by S. H Speilman and others, which was destroyed. Several families escaped with barely the clothes they hastily put on.

Markets.

Petersburg, March 2.

Cotton—13 a 16 cents.
Tobacco—Lugs, 2 50 a 3 80
Common to good, 3 75 a 6 00
Good to best, 6 00 a 8 00
Wheat—Red, 1 75 a 2 00.
White, 1 90 a 2 15.
Flour—Family, $12 00
Superfine, 11 00

Fayetteville, March 2.

Cotton—12½ a 13.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—85 a 90
Flax Seed—1 25.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on Thursday evening the 17th inst. by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Mr. LEVI W. YOUNG, Merchant of Demopolis, Alab. and formerly of this place, to Miss SARAH CLANCY, daughter of Thomas Clancy, esq.

In Caswell county, on Wednesday the 8th instant, by the Rev. N. H Harding, GILES MEBANE, esq. of this county, to Miss MARY C. YANCEY, daughter of the late Bartlett Yancey, esq. deceased.

In this county, on Thursday evening the 9th instant, by Wm. F Jones, esq. Mr. WILLIAM F. C. SMITH to Miss TEMPERANCE HART.

On Thursday evening the 9th instant, Mr. NICHOLAS HOLMES to Miss NANCY ANN MOORE, daughter of Mr. James Moore, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening the 14th instant, by John J. Freeland, esq. Mr. MORLAND JACKSON to Miss MARY JANE B RAY, daughter of Wm. D. Ray, esq.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	
17 Friday,	6 4	5 56	
18 Saturday,	6 3	5 57	
19 Sunday,	6 1	5 59	D. H. M.
20 Monday,	6 0	6 0	6 3 12 after
21 Tuesday,	6 59	6 1	First 13 1 50 after
22 Wednesday	6 58	6 2	Full 22 1 38 morn
23 Thursday.	6 57	6 3	New Last 29 7 50 morn

Orange Presbytery will meet in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th of April.

EQUITY SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1837.

IN pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at March term 1837, I shall sell on the premises of the late Jane Taylor, deceased, on Flat River in said county, on Tuesday the 18th of April next, on credits of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, in equal instalments, the TRACT OF LAND OF 200 ACRES, upon which said Jane late resided.

ORFORD MOIZE,
Commissioner.

March 16. 61—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH FREELAND, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. J. FREELAND, *Ex'r.*

March 16. 61—3w

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wraxall.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, 'Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.' This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.—We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America, and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,
46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.

March 16. 61—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAXSEED.

O. F. LONG & Co

March 3.

DEATH OF AN INFANT IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"He slumbers long, sweet mother,
Upon thy gentle breast;
Thou'rt weary now with watching—
Sweet mother go to rest.
There seems no pain to stir him,
The peril, sure, is past;
For, see! his soft hand clasped in thine,
He heeds nor storm nor blast.

"Why dost thou gaze so wildly?
Why strain thy strong embrace?
Unlock thy fearful clasping,
And let me see his face."
So down that mother laid him,
In her agony of care,
And kissed that cold and marble brow
With calm and fixed despair.

"Oh weep!—there's holy healing
In every gushing tear;
Nor question now the beauteous clay—
The angel is not here.
No shut of rose at even-tide
Has, with a peace so deep
As thus thy youngest, fairest one,
Sank down in dove-like sleep."

Where best he loved to hide him,
In that dear, sheltering spot,
Just there his tender spirit passed—
Passed, and she knew it not!
His fond lip never trembled,
Nor sighed the parting breath,
When strangled for its nectared draught
He drank the cup of death!

"Full was thy lot of blessing
To charm his cradle hours—
To touch his sparkling font of thought,
And breathe his breath of flowers;
And take the daily lesson
From that smile that breathed so free,
Of what in holier, brighter realms,
The pure in heart must be.

"No more thy twilight musing
May with his image shine,
When in that lonely hour of love
He laid his cheek to thine.
So still and so confiding
That cherished babe would be,
So like the sinless guest from heaven,
And yet a part of thee.

"But now his blessed portion
Is o'er the clouds to soar,
And spread a never wearied wing
Where sorrows are no more—
With cherubim and seraphim
To tread the eternal plain:—
High honor hath it been to thee
To swell that glorious train."

RICH AND POOR.

That the reiterated attempts to array the poor against the rich, in our country, should end in something more than mere excitement, is not wonderful. The effect no more surely follows the cause, than mobs, and violation of law and order, will follow such long continued, inflammatory appeals. The danger would be less, if there were in our country none but the intelligent, native descendants of its first settlers. They would, for the most part, known that they are not oppressed—and that the disunction intended, in Europe by the phrase 'the rich and the poor,' does not exist in the United States. But the case is different with foreigners, who were trained up where this phrase indicates a real and wide distinction of classes. Thrown up on our shores, without an accurate knowledge of our institutions, and of the real condition of the country, when they are assured by men in whom they trust far more than is meet, that there is here, as well as in Europe, a distinction of classes and of interests, they naturally look upon the rich with the same feelings which they were accustomed to exercise on the other side of the Atlantic. What but mobs and riots could be expected, in such circumstances? And if these misguided, deluded men, are blame worthy for their violence—how inexcusable are those who rouse them to this needless excitement?

We do not suppose that those who, through the channel of the press, have, for several years, been trying to array the poor against the rich, really designed, or even expected, that the result would be violence. There are reasons enough for their conduct, without ascribing to them so black a design. And the declaration on their part, that these mobs should be put down, by a process as summary as that which they themselves employ, shows the same thing. But if they do not mean to rouse the poor to violence, what do they mean, by all their bitterness? This, we presume, and nothing more;—that the poor should stand in fear of the rich, and regard them with so strong aversion, as to make it easy for demagogues to effect their own purposes, by the cry of 'Aristocracy'—'Privileged orders'—and other appellations equally relevant. If the poor can only be persuaded that the rich are their oppressors,—while noisy demagogues are their best friends, and are willing to suffer any hardship—even to the extent of holding fat offices—for their relief, there will be no difficulty in managing them, and making them submit to any kind of dictation. If this is patriotic—if this is sympathy in the oppressions of the weak and defenceless, the less there is of such patriotism, and sympathy, the better for our country.

Con. Obs.

POMPEII.

The Boston Courier publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman of that city, dated Naples, Dec. 14, from which we learn the following facts relating to the progress of operations in the excavation of the ruins of Pompeii. There are now, says the writer, quite a number of men at work, and their labors, or rather the government, has been rewarded by finding a large quantity of silver ware, of various kinds, plates, vases, &c. &c. to the amount, as they say, of sixty-four pieces, which are now in the Studio in this city, where I took a view of them; but as I did not count them, I cannot answer for their correctness as to the number found. As not more than one-sixth of the city is as yet excavated, many very curious, as well as valuable articles, no doubt remain to be discovered. The great object of search, so it seems, is to find the street where were congregated the jewelers and silversmiths, on finding which, they expect to be rewarded with rich treasures. There are some valuable gold ornaments at the Studio, most of which have been found in the house that, it is said, belonged to Diomed, attached to the skeleton of a woman, supposed to be his wife. The ear and finger rings were rich, but the two bracelets, of solid gold, fashioned to resemble a serpent, twining around the arm, are very rich. The curator of the apartment in which they were placed, told me that they weighed a pound, and from their size I should think it not unlikely; but as I did not weigh them, I will not vouch for the truth of his report.

A WARRIOR'S ESTIMATE OF WAR.

Prince Eugene, who was one of the very ablest among the renowned Generals of his day, and who had gained honor in many a well fought field of battle, made the following remarks in relation to war:—

"The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national *honor*. It dwells on imaginary insults, it suggests harsh and abusive language, and people go on from one thing to another till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active share in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town.

"I said one day in Vienna, in 1713, in a company which was very clamorous for war, I wish that each of the great men and great ladies present, was ordered by the emperor to contribute at the rate of four thousand ducats a head to the war charges, and that the other fine gentlemen among us were made to take the field forthwith in person.

"A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that in peace he is averse to recommence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek in mediation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood! It is ignorance and levity, which is always cruel, that makes cabinets lean to the side of war."

MUSIC.

The Arabs follow their camels singing; and the harder they sing the swifter the animals travel; if they stop the camel also stops. The natives of the East were accustomed to set out on long voyages to the sound of music. Plato supposed that it would scarcely be possible to change the fashion of music in a country, without altering the government. The national airs of the Swiss and the Scotch produce a powerful impression on the natives of those countries when they are at a distance from home. Solomon says "As vinegar upon nitre, so is he that singeth to a heavy heart." Music was a continual source of pleasure to the celebrated Boerhaave. Luther was exceedingly delighted with it; he says—"I give the highest place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy, with many tribulations and evil thoughts, are expelled; it is the best solace for a sad and sorrowful mind." *Treatise on Happiness.*

Starting Children in the World.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tieing bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and then he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

Another Cotton Factory.—We are gratified to have it in our power to inform the public that another Cotton Factory has been put in operation in this part of the country. *Thomas McNeely*, esq. of Mocksville, now in Davie county, is the enterprizing individual who has put up this establishment. The house is a very handsome brick building, and the power used is steam. The size of the house, and the power of the engine, are calculated to run 3000 spindles, as we learn, but Mr. McNeely starts with a less number, intending to add the others hereafter. We understand that the Factory does excellent work. We wish every possible success to the enterprizing individual who has thus set this worthy example to richer men than himself.

We understand, too, that some enterprizing gentlemen in our neighboring town of Lexington, are now engaged in putting up an extensive Cotton Factory. We wish them every success.

Western Carolinian.

New Cotton Factory.—Messrs Elliott, Horney and others have been for some time actively engaged in erecting a cotton Factory at the Ceder Falls on Deep River, in this county, six miles north-east of this place. We understand they are making rapid progress, and likely to get the machinery into complete operation some time during the present spring.

Southern Citizen.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES RAY, sen. deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HEZEKIAH TERRY, *Ex'r.*
March 10 60—

Negroes for Sale.

ON Saturday the 1st day of April next, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of James Ray, senr. deceased, on a credit of twelve months,

8 or 10 Likely Negroes,

besides many other articles. Bond and approved security required.

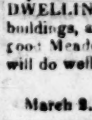
HEZEKIAH TERRY, *Ex'r.*
March 10. 60—

STRAY.

Taken up and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 27th of February, by Abner Parker, at Red Mountain, an old dun grey MARE, about five years old this spring, four feet ten inches high, hind feet a little white.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
March 9. 60-3w

Land for Sale.



I OFFER for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which I now live, lying four miles west of Ruffin's mill, and half a mile north of Am. Holt, esq. containing 200 Acres, with a tolerable DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out buildings, an excellent Apple Orchard, and a good Meadow. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see the premises.

JOHN WHITSITT.
March 2. 59—3w

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other article too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**
September 6. 35

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles, *Spring Girth & Iron Horn.*

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.
November 3t 42—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CLINTON P. BOND & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have Just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

C. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.
October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.
September 8 35—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.
February 21. 5o

☞ The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Third Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wadesborough, Anson Co. on Saturday the 18th of March.

COMBINATION SYSTEM.
75 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Pointe, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, { $15,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $15,000—one of $6,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,500—ten of $1,000—ten of $600—twelve of $500—besides many of $300, $200, $100, &c. amounting in all to

296,446 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00
Halves,	3 00
Quarters,	1 50

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

. Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent*

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.
1st Class for 1837.
33-63-13-47-59-30-31-6-25-3-45-04
February 23. 58—

The thorough bred race horse ALONZO,

Sired by the old American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archie, will be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence the spring season on that day at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.
February 23. 58—

BACON.

40,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD.

For sale by A. PARKS.
March 2. 59—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.
November 2th 46—

For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known stand at present occupied by a Dry Goods Store by Col. Wm. J. Shields, agent for Robert Medewell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms and the wing two, with four fire-places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one, or two outhouses, it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office.
February 9. 1—

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandize will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 2 55—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of REUBEN MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN JONES, *Ex'r.*
February 28. 59—

State Bank of N. Carolina,

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank at their last annual General Meeting all persons having claims against said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*
Raleigh Dec 23 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS,
September 8. 35—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in time.

JAMES MOORE.
February 1. 55—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

Temperance Advocate and Youths' Instructor.

THE subscribers propose to publish in the town of New Salem, Randolph County, N. C. a monthly periodical under the above title, to be devoted to the statement of facts and advancement of argument, calculated to arrest the progress of one of the most alarming and destructive vices that at present infest human society.

Our attention has often been called to the fact, that no paper now is, or ever has been published within the limits of the State, exclusively devoted to the cure of intemperance; nor shall we feel ourselves entirely restrained from the publication of other matter that may appear aptly associated with the main object in view. Believing, as we do, that there is a loud call for such a work as the one we here propose, we thereby take the liberty of soliciting the patronage and influence of all well wishers to the cause of religion, sobriety and good order.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1st. Each number will consist of a fine super royal sheet, in pamphlet form (16 octavo pages,) to be issued the first Saturday in every month.—to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. The price will be one dollar per vol. (consisting of 12 numbers,) if paid within 3 months from the date of the 1st no. received; or one dollar and twenty-five cents, within the year; if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time, $1.50 will be exacted.

Letters relative to the paper must be addressed (post paid) to the subscribers, New-Salem, N. C.

Postmasters, and officers and members of Temperance Societies will be considered agents for this publication. Those who may hold subscription papers, are requested to forward the same by the 15th of April next, as it is expected the 1st no. will be published the first Saturday in May.

WESLEY D. WILSON,
JOEL INGOLE.
New-Salem, N. C. Feb. 1837 57—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid